No. 16 Deaderick Street. MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1860.

SPEECH OF J. B. FERGUSON.

on the Agitation and Dangers of the Country-the Duty of our Citizensand the Necessity of a United South.

Delivered in the Hall of Representatives, in annoen to a call of the citizens of Nashville, Nov. 27,

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you tonight, not as the representative of any party. sect or power, but in the high prerogative of an American citizen. So far as this address is concerned, I am here to present the position of the North and the South to the questions that agitate the country, and to survey duty of our own people. Not to favor one view or another, but to present facts and their consequences to the sober reflection of all people. Not for Secession, nor Union—but for right and justice, truth and honor. These are the representatives of a great people and none less can administer to the wants of man. To perpetuate blessings immortal, these are the rights that we have to expect from our brethren, of whatever nation, color cast, or condition. Life, the immortal in

bounties of which we complain.

I would stand before my fellow-citizens and the country in a crisis, such as that which casts its overwhelming shadow before us, in no doubtful attitude. I stand ready to discuss the questions involved alike upon the abstract principles of all Right, and the practicable application thereof, to our present

condition and prospects. I am not in favor of disunion, but of union. eternal union; but not at the sacrifice of Sun that enlightens and enlivens this fair land will be no more, and desolation will suc-

Nor do I appear to prelude or preclude the expression of any sentiment that may administer hope or be effective in allaying the distrust that appears so mutually to divide us as a people. I come to give an expression to facts of merit and moment that none will deny, and which must deeply impress alike the sentiment and action of all concerned. Their consideration is imperative, and no matter what may be our peculiarity of relationship to the public, we would be less than men to be indifferent or silent beneath their wide spread and intensifying sway. If it is truth we seek, and justice we want

there is no doubt of our ability to meet this matter on its true ground. If it is pandering to prejudice or sectional aggrandisement or political preference, that actuates us and im-

The environs that bind us and the Institutions, that have consolidated our greatness, are already invaded, and he must be hopelessly blind that cannot discern this, plainest of facts. Sovereign States, in the enactment | tion of one that is not a reason for all. Let | things as it now is, rather than incur dangers | eternal crown of immortal time, compared to and execution of Law, are arrayed against a common authority in our National Government, openly defying and setting at naught its most earnest appeals and consecrated American chizen, till we can present a unit present the position of Tennessee and other consumes your wasting forms of governmentpower. To meet an issue so tearful in its na ture and bearing, the people of the South aroused by events already recorded, and tendencies deemed inevitable, are marshalling their forces to assert-what? A claim, a right Is the claim just, is the right sacred? Plain questions. They admit of a plain, unmis takeable answer. Justice and principle mus rule in that answer or they are nothing. Located as we are here in Tennessee, we have rights and we must defend them. The government is the common property of both extremes of the Confederacy. It is the head, the parent, the fountain of order and all the power established as common for the whole people. Anything conflicting with it is subversive of all we recognize and profess as a people. The initiative and most oppressive step or act in this conflict has been taken by the North. A part and portion of the common heritage of a common people locally, so to speak, temporarily situated, but interested as separate States, in their State capacity. and sovereign as a part of a common government, have given expression; nay, have en-acted laws that are directly in conflict with numerically strong. that nationality under which they recognize their vitality as a part and portion of a great people and an omnipotent Nation. Here is power. The two cannot exist, and in what an attitude does this present the head? Inefficient and not sufficient to protect, carry out and fulfill the purposes for which it was organized. A principle of justice that all law, whether human or Divine, recognizes as omnipotent, has been and is daily violated in the presence of that same power which stands as the Great I Am, over the diversified conditions that are represented in a Common Confederacy. A right-a constitutional right, both moral and legal, that none can question, is absolutely rendered powerless every day beneath the sanction of a so-called

Government which holds Justice as Omnipotent and Freedom Divine. The special gifts of a Creative Wisdom have bestowed upon this fair land of ours much to make us a great and free people. All see and feel the good and glory of such an inheritance. But alas! how lamentable the contrast which our present condition reflects; how inadequately it subserves an end so divine! Robbery! theft! debauchery! treachery! are the compensations know that slavery cannot be abolished, even We would occupy the false position of proreceived for fidelity and trust, to what we hold as the sacred heritage of by-gone days. thrown in the attempt. Inwild dismay they 'Tis useless to conceal, if we were so disposed, for scarcely a day or an hour passes event must produce. Whatever outgrowth the intelligence of some to capacity a universal Providence may af the product of the North. The aggression of the North of the No outrage, some man robbed of his property, some human being victimized under the promises of fancied freedom, life sacrificed and families desolated beneath the so-called shield of a National Government. The Constitution recognizes slavery. The Government is formed and its officers sworn to carry out its provisions. And if there is any doubt as to Slavery and the rights and interests it involves, whether as a local institution or not, there can be no question that the South, by a united action and expression should require such amendments to that instrument as will preclude any further controversy in the estimate she makes of her rights therein. If too vague as to the Territories it should be made more explicit so far as she chould be made more explicit so far as she has a right to demand. If we are men and true men, justice is what we seek. We will be content with nothing | tempt its desertion. In view of this respon- | the nation is dead.

less. We can ask no more. It is well, then, for us to ask the solemn question, what constitute the elements of our social system and governmental order? Are they not the requisitions conformiatory to law!

And from whence is this or such a requirements derived? The people. Who are the people? The expressed will of a majority. While minorities may suffer, the question of right is settled by the greatest good to the response to the people? The expressed will of a majority. While minorities may suffer, the question of right is settled by the greatest good to the response to the poople. The people of the lights of reason and experience which wives. I would say, "if you do, as a great predominate over all party strife. It is this that should wives. I would say, "if you do, as a great predominate over all party strife. It is this that should unite in the bonds of fraternal answer in view of all that has been said no potent when the predominate over all party strife. It is this that should wives. I would say, "if you do, as a great my one the lights of reason and experience which wives. I would say, "if you do, as a great my one the lights of reason and experience which wives. I would say, "if you do, as a great my one the lights of reason and experience which is settled by the greatest good to the product of the lights of reason and experience which is settled by the greatest good to the predominate over all party strife. It is this that should unite in the bonds of fraternal fragments are predominated by the predominate over all party strife. It is this that should be held or responsible for the injustice inflicted. You stand, sir, are represented by the greatest good to the product of the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of the product of the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the lights of reason and experience which is predominated by the l regarded as empipotent, however vain and ruce! averse it may be in moral right to the true result of man's efforts, viz : happiness. If this is the beginning, the foundation, the key of State to Republican institutions, then how do you hope to perfect and perpetuate all you hold most dear, unless it be by a unanimoes, nay, a united expression of sentiment apon topics of disorder that surround? Let us be sure that we ourselves in the States South have not got and do not present the very elements of destruction. Let us see that we do not manifest in our acts and betray in our dissensions feebleness unworthy of men. If it is principle for which we cou-tend, show me the man that will acknowledge to his fellows, in the face of open day, that be has it not. If he has it, should be delend it? It so, we may be what Nature designed usa great, a free, a happy people. If not, sectionalism, fanaticism, passion, party outlive the man, outlive the State, and God is lost,

Whatever, therefore, will make one State go forward and another hold back will deso-late any government, and especially a Republican Government; and where is such direct community of interest as with us. Sengo hand in hand or all is lost. It will not

and be saved who can!

eres, but if there is we dare not stand aside. reat car of civilized progress. The feasibil-ty or practicability of slavery I am not arquing. It is an institution of our country. It is our own. We cannot be dissolved from t. We must stand by our own or perish

If these States cannot act unitedly-if any one State with the same interest and social life, presumes to dictate or act for all the rest, it proves beyond all question, that we have an element of discord within our ownborders we cannot control. A lack of union is a lack of vitality. It is attempting to live without breath. It cannot be done. Better submit to all the ills we have than attempt divided action. For if you cannot control the elements of dissent among yourselves upon an acknowledged interest, how can you command the elements of unity and power among the steel-clad nations of the earth? You are called upon daily to meet stratagem, fraud, and force, while professedly united. Northern States annul your laws and trample with impunity upon your interests. Did any of your States seize the arsenals and ports of the United States, they would have done no more than has been done by ten sovereign States of your United Confederacy. A common sentiment binds them

Can dissension cement you? Let us, then, survey the state of the pres-ent agitation, and see, if we can, how far it the whole ground, in view of the rights and is justifiable in view of the principles and facts laid down.

1. In the first place, there is no clause now existing to justify secession and the revtion of Abraham Lincoln. The public sentiment—social, religious and political—was duty, and danger, and the remedy for all of is one, our position locally considered ALL? and as much opposed to slavery before as since. The States had nullified, and the people had resisted the execution of the Fagitive Slave stincts, breathe no less, and bestow with an Law. Our people, our institutions, and our unsparing hand, everywhere, the grievous manner of life had been denounced in the hall of the National Legislature. Our conntry had been invaded by insurrectionary eaders, and Kansas was carried by emigration from the North, beyond the posibility of every becomeing a State with institutions similar to our own.

A President without a Senate or House Representatives to further his extreme and des ructive policy; a President watched by an Right, for when this is unheeded, the genial its rights; a President without political pres- and increasing oppressiveness of conditions, ceed, as deep and dark as the perjured hearts has not been done, and hence need not per se, of those who had sworn to protect the inhering itance of our fathers and administer justice power, be feared! In a matter, therefore, coercing to an indignity so monstrous and where eternal principle is involved we cannot make a mere temporary event a pretext for action and will not do it. The truth is, the South does not fear him. It is an insult to our manhood to admit the thought. What our rights existed before, and still exists. A prevailing and ever-increasing sentiment against our institutions. A huckstering of human misfortunes which the South alone can so feel as to provide the remedy; a barter in human consciences in the name of Religion, of God and Humanity, a constant and persistent appeal to ignorance and paspels us forward, we had better pause upon this election, therefore, cannot be pleaded as the threshold.

This election, therefore, cannot be pleaded as a justifiable cause for initiating a sunderign your people in the full recognition of Eterof the compact. Let no State, then, take a step so decisive upon a mere occasion of a Constitutional election. And if not upon all that I have said to be true, and you may what may have been the profession of griev-

> and eternal natural right to resist. We have no opposition to Northern instituvasion comes, no discordant note nor truckupon innocence and helpless dependency,

II. Secondly, our estimate of the condition of our colored population requires this at view of your over part in the dangers it may our hands. Our obligation to them is great. a direct conflict between State and sovereign | They are given us in trust, by they God of stand clear amid any results that can transwould expose them. They have cultivated perity and greatness. We should not tear it or allow it to be torn with impunity. To us, under God, they look and must look for protection. And if an outlet to the unfolding capacity of these bondaged sons and daughters of toil ever comes, it must come through our legislation and not that of a people who while holding the cup of a proposed liberty to their lips dash it with blood and carnage to their homes and hopes. Climate, local attachment, and loyalty to those who direct perpetuate, could we be what nature design their labor and protect their lives, all conspire to tell us, we and not others are now involves the Union. You abhor its conseand must remain their friends. Let us con-We are as yet the only people that can do it. or by turning our back. We must meet, we sustaining power they have attained. We as one man. Less is a gross inconsistency. though our National and State glory be overmust fall victims of the rapacity that such an ford them, all history, all common sense, all sive tendencies are of such a nature as to adjustly appreciated experience demonstrates | mit of no longer duration, without a full. that no people can be made civilly free only free and authoritative expresssion upon the as individuals rise to see and own the principles and the elements of self-sustaining power Providence, and dare not betray our trust. They were brought here by the agency, and to the profit of the North equally with the South. The former section has retreated from personal care and direct responsibility, and by the law of climate and the tidal are:

| Ken it for granted that sincerity and common honesty are the incentives to prompt our complaint. If this is so, what do we proposed I would say, let each State meet in its sovereign capacity and confer with each other. It would be futile to call these sovery. The that manhood, true manhood, Nature is presented the intentions utlered. But to suppress the violent passions and to allay the demoniacal spirit that sweeps with unceasing fury over the once honored but now departing emblems of our National gloomy. The law of climate and the tidal are: gration of the world's artizans, have attain- be done? what they should do? But as one, sponsibility. To us their labor and their en- is cause for dissolution, no; but there is largement is entrusted. The trust is solemn, cause for redress. When justice is trampled and we had better die at our altars than at- under toot, and national law set at nought, and plain, and then to them as to all it must | that it make the rod of justice a rod of appear where our hope lies. Think me not | iron, whenever and by whomever, infringed. mistaken here, or if you do, hear me patient- I would say, no State seeking the protection ly and I will give you an estimate of this view of the case in hand, indicated by all derogatory to the power under which it sur-

reatest number. Such expression must be | the nature and hope of the American Negro | potent man, no longer able to effect what you III. Allow me, then, to present the true daughter have shorn you of your locks, and position of the South to this crisis. Your left their skeleton vestige as a memento of ber of citizens who urged its repetition. partisan dissensions in the last Presidential your imbecility. And I as a child claim Accordingly on Thursday night, the 29th cauvass were most unfortunate, and all similar divisions in your action must be dispens-ed with, or consequences no language can ask the pound of flesh which you of my own portray are before us. If we would preserve our rights, we must be united. We must decide for or against African slavery in our you be responsible to me, for every farthing States. No other issue, no other ground can lost by unfeithfutness on your part. This is be taken. If South Carolina, Alabama, a modest request; for my nature burns at the speeches.] Georgia or Louisiana have interests invoiv- steel clad heart of my elder brothers and the ed, we have the same. If they or any one of imbecile apologies of my dotaged Father." them go out of the Union, remember they go This is a State demand upon the Great Gov- A commercial crisis is upon us, threatening out upon a question and an interest as vital erament at Washington; the Government of ruin to honest industry and a prostration to to us as to them. Grant the fact that we own the sovereign people, in view of a few plain credit. We are not the authors or promoters fewer slaves. Twenty or twenty thousand facts. Independent of the condition that sur- of this disastrous state of affairs. Nay, it is make no difference in the principle involved.
Suppose they go out and you remain. With whom do you remain, and under what ansights are descerated; laws are passed to virgists are descerated. pices? You are a hop-less minority; your slave interests destroyed in the South; your last negro sold there, and a mighty tide of Are these laws a common prestige that distances are described, laws are passed to the their State violations of the law of the land. Ruin to our families, ruin to the country now stares every man in the face. What shall be inflated and powerful fanaticism directly upon your border. Their ruin is your ruin, and severed from them you will be compelled to aid in their overthrow. Are you prepared for this! A grave question—let its answer be reflect, because and instice aroung man? Who cation, lest some one understood. It needs qualification, lest some one understood are the face. What shall be done? Self-protection is the first impulse of every human breast in times of danger. I feel that what I shall utter now is liable to be greatly misunderstood. It needs qualification, lest some one understood are the face. for this? A grave question-let its answer be reflect honor and justice among men? Who cation, lest some one understand us to favor

colored race under our protection and in our service. We owe it as a duty of life and death to give the North to understand that no people shall be coerced in an interest and a right we equally hold. This is an extreme

view. As such I present it. We hope there will be no necessity to meet such coercive measures, but if there is we dare not stand aside. In the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of this kind is much to be dreaded. Nothing the country of could so completely weaken our mutual in-terests, for it would be a virtual acknowl It may be true that the slaveholding population is comparatively small. But no qual number of men on earth contribute so much to commerce and the ongoing of the reat car of civilized progress. The feasibility or practicability of slavery I am not arbor. The feasibility of practicability of slavery I am not arbor. The feasibility of slavery I am not arbor. The feasibi time will show a worse condition than can ever be effected by the marshalling in a serried host of all the Scythian hordes opposed to slavery. Mark ye well what I say. We are one people, and one destiny, for good er ill, is ours. Slavery is right, or it is not. If wrong, we must remedy it. If right, it is as idences of a power divine in thought and much our right as it is that of the aroused speech, and because we still breathe the naplanters of the Cotton and Sugar States; and tal air of freemen, of life and its behests. I they cannot, in honor and good faith, act without at least knowing what we will do. Heaven has joined us to be severed only by desolation fierce and o'erwhelming. If it be principle at stake, men and their personal vasion of your borders, the daily loss of your and political claims cannot be placed in the balance. Bell and Breckinridge may deservedly claim your fealty of devotion; but you extreme States. I have done this to show have a united North; a people who can despise and trample under foot their greatest and best men, and link all their energies to need be, your right. It would be pusillant. obscurity and availability for the sake of mous, if such an expression can be granted, power. And shall we quarrel over our favorites? Forbid it every returning sense of to place us in the position we will be comduty and defence.

On the other hand, and for the same reason, will South Carolina or any single State, precipitate a common interst, and hope without even hearing what we are resolved to do? they have raised: Justice and Honor! If this It cannot be. Large as my hope for the good is a mere freak or an imaginary position for and glory of my country is, full of strength the times, would they dare to shelter themas we are in our resources, such an event selves under these inscriptions and prove re-would awaken fears to which I have been as creant to the banner. If that inscription is yet a stranger. Anything less than united true, South Carolina is with us and will action is fatal. We must be united, that we abide the issue. If false, she will prove it olutionary tendencies that must attend and follow the inauguration of a Southern Con federacy, that did not exist before the elec-

which we justly complain.

but one sentiment and impulse should direct
the whole. Although I thus speak I do not ground for complaint? It so, has right been violated? Have right and justice been disregarded? All will answer, unhesitatingly, they have been and are now, by legislative enactment and popular power? Do you be-believe it? Do you know it? Then, as hon-est men, can you be less than decisive? You acknowledge, as one man, that right has been | selves and be known in all that can follow most flagrantly set at nought. All the slave-holding States say Amen! Then are you not willing to request, nay urge, co-operate and insist for the supremacy of justice and right? entire section of the Confederacy, ready to To admit and acknowledge with your whole arm and resist to the death any invasion of heart and accord, as one man the injustice tige or experience, or even known ability in -I say, with a sentiment of this kind in your the conduct of affairs; can do nothing that heart, and with a recognition of principle as subversive to all you hold sacred in the memory of your fathers or the hope of your bildren, would be as degrading as it would be fatal to all hope, to all aspiration, to all power for good, either to the slave race or we have to fear or estimate as dangerous to our own! Do you, brave and patriotic Ten-our rights and to our duties growing out of nesseans, understand me now? Can you fail a failure upon the part of the Southern slaveto make the just discrimination I have drawn | holding States to coalesce as one, will present to-night? Do you not owe it to yourselves a far more lamentable picture than any that to say in unmistakable resolve, to the North, can describe our present grievances. The no State protecting her slave interest in the issue being one, if they do not act in unison, South can be coerced. We will perish to a in hearty co-operation and let the majority man before it can be done. To the South; rule, and wield the sceptre of State, to guide, act not without us, for our interests are the order and direct, what element have you same. To do so is desertion, and we are not left that constitutes the first scintillation of sion increasing the volume of fanaticism that | worthy of such treatment. Meanwhile, as- a free republic? Not one! A failure of the sets in against us; these existed and have semble your people and make unanimous extreme South and the so called North of grown to giant pretensions under all the ed- and united your determination; and may Al- the slave Territory, to co-operate in hearty ucational forces of an entire generation, mighty God, the Father, Judge and Sover- union, is a conviction of insincerity, of falsity al Right and Universal Justice!

this event, there can be no reason for the ac- still desire to perpetuate the condition of ances to be borne, they would be gems in the us stand to our appreciation of Right and that threaten. You wish above all to pre- the imbecile movements of thinking men Constitutional equality, armed if we must. serve the glory, greatness and union of all and designing knaves, and you had better in the common right that belongs to every the States. In what attitude should you perpetuate the day of days that gradually ed cause and course of action, or some step Northern slave States? The South cannot in all order than seek to raise aldesign in Heaven shall be taken that will give to us the old good faith or honor act without a full confer- to cover a ence with you and a willingness to abide the decision of all the slave States. Your geotions. We have no desire to interefere with graphical position and acknowledged right their estimates of privilege and right. We enable you to ask, nay, if need be, demand would not destroy their preferences for men this at their hands. Your grievances in comor measures not subversive of our common | mon require a demand upon the General compact. But we must and will take care of Government for indemnity for all loss of Let us not break the bond; not retire from execute its own laws. Can you do less than long as justice and honor will allow, when in- require it should be made before extreme acling policy will be heard in all this land. It is | which your portion of the country must mainlay waste a common heritage, to turn robber | position to restrain precipitate action on the will not consent to the will of the majority in an estimate of a common interest and in bring, before God and all time you will upon the border, and more liable to loss. In our fields and woven the fabric of our pros- case of disruption of the Union or any aggressive movement, we are the first to suffer. The extreme States are protected by our losses. We stand between them and danger. A still greater consideration is, that if the cause of our complaint is just, it is equally so with every State holding slaves. Our firesides, our wives and children are exposed; our fields are the theatre of invasion; all this you know and would you still look beyond the elements of strife and see what truth would ed us, you cannot fail to see a question that quences, and desire, if possible, to be relieved sider this question calmly and rationally, of them. That cannot be done by inaction We know them and understand what of de- must look at facts as they are, and not as we

fessing one thing and doing another. There is nothing so important as to have the premises well understood; consequently, vital questions at issue. To give this, we

sibilty let us wait till aggression is positive I would demand of the Great Government propose. I would say, the elder son and Traitor's Grave of Liberty.

pelled to occupy without our consenting co-operation. Can they with a pure heart and clean hands make us the play ground of their caprice and lack of sincerity to the standard

but one sentiment and impulse should direct

allow myself for one moment to think that

anything less than principle, a common prin-

ciple of action, now moves the extreme

States. For it is as clear as God's open day

that a recognition of a principle of common

honesty and faith will call for united and not

separate action. By this we will know our-

We have labored to prove the inability of

the government to render what its Constitu-

tionality requires. We have shown the di-

rect conflict of the child with the parent. We

have shown the injustice of the older brother to the younger. We have deplored the inef-ficiency and imbecility of the father. And,

in God's name, we ask, shall desolation brood

presented? Shall any State under the guise

may be estimated, and its foundation tested.

inscription as lasting as time, and as etern

our movements.

vasion and overthrow.

But what do you propose or recommend! answer: as we before stated, an expression through the State Legislatures of the slaveholding States and by Conventions. That these appoint committees with a view to a our own, and act upon them when necessary. property it fails to restore by inability to Conference of all the States. That they then the compact. But, holding it sucred so ong as justice and honor will allow, when increasing comes, no discordant note nor truckdiscordant note nor trucka fearful condition to be compelled to fight ly feel? And, if after a united demand of pecuniary or otherwise. Furthermore, that any one, even an enemy. It is a last resort, right, all fails, can you do less than stand by such amendments be made to the Constituand should only follow a last appeal to reason and honor. But to fight our brothers, to events that must follow? You owe it to your involved. And still further, I would deem it position to restrain precipitate action on the one hand, and to unite in a demand decisive and unalterable, of the aggressive and oftill all can appeal to God with clean bands and pure hearts; and then we shall see, inand pure hearts; and then we shall see, in-deed, that the victory is not always with the is more clear. If the South will not hear; is more clear. If the South will not hear; kindred States, much less with the Nation. This is a plain question. If they do not act in good faith—if they legislate and enact laws to annul the laws of the General Government, and to operate oppressively and They are given us in trust, by they God of all. We ought to know their capacity and the dangers to which a precipitate revolution mands that you should be heard. You are try, what right have they to complain, nay, the dangers to which a precipitate revolution unjustly on a local institution of the counof that which will destroy the Government which they so loudly extol, contrasted with the aggressive indications of the South? And you may ask, what if we fail? I would say, as one man, proclaim a Nationality

Otherwise as man to man, we meet in

Death rather than yield to wrong! We can

do no less. Such a failure will only more deeply chain with the iron grasp of events to consolidate our ruin. We must either be free in, or slaves to the conditions of time. We must either vindicate the Right or submit to the wrong. Choose ye which ye will. It is be-fore you. In view of a condition so lamentable, you must either choose a distinct confederacy, or in honor and dignity as one man, as omnipotent as life, and as Eternal velopement in the scale of being and self- would have them, and to do this we must be as God, claim your rights and defend them to the end. This I present as a cursory view of the conflecting condition of things. And I hold that these views are not subversive of the true interests of man or the hope of a Natiou. We present and perpetuate them as the Blessings of Immortality. We breathe them as the inspirings of the Divine. We cannot behold this our common country torn by dissension and distrust and say less. For truth demands and justice requires at our hands, these expressions. Be they worthy must be one people; one body, one heart and or unworthy is not for me to decide. 'Tis not ever administered by the Eternal Bounty, soul to inspire its movements. We have taken it for granted that sincerity and common war that we breathe the intonations uttered. and by the law of climate and the tidal emibe heard and felt among its kindred that we

cement with an omnipotent hand the diversi-fied interests of the whole country. It is because one breath, one genial glow of feeling should perpetuate our glory. It is that the Star of Liberty may never wane, but ascend higher in the firmament of Time and add a galaxy that shall o'erspan the Great Horizon of Immortality, while each gem shall speak a Nation born to humanity. 'Tis this that brings forth our thought and in-FERGUSON was waited upon by a large num-

and forcible style of his extemporaneous My mind only matures in more earnest confidence the sentiments I have uttered. go hand in hand or all is lost. It will not do to say we are border States; we difter from South Carolina and her sympathisers; we have but few, comparatively, of the secession of any one or more States, for they are too diversified to admit of clasi-

one may say to the North, you must forbear to provoke such a political condition as you now force upon us; you must repeal the laws that set at naught the National basis of all fidelity, and show yourselves willing to abide the ends of your glorified Union, or we will not be able to pay you our commercial obligations. We cannot do it if we would. It will come to this. It should be known now will come to this. It should be known now that a result so unfortunate may be preventthat a result so unfortunate may be prevented. You provoke and defy the Government. You ridicule and affect to despise Secession. We have acted in good faith under all your provocations, insults and the social and comvacreial disasters they threaten. We are innocently made to suffer and are fast tending to a state in which our losses will not allow us to remain undecided, even if no higher motive actuate. Commerce is a mighty er motive actuate. Commerce is a mighty power. Our section feeds its hungry jaws and you fatten upon and become inso-lent and exacting in the unwitting uncon-sciousness of the hands that feed your manufactories and sustain your barter. Tell them, business men of the South, they shall go no turther. If you renounce and despise all sense of obligation to law and order, and by so doing provoke the condition we now but begin to feel, wait but a little while and secession from debt and trade are as inevita-ble as the ongoing tide of agitation that sets in among us. If, in the name of Justice and Honor, you will not heed the dangers around, in the name of money, credit and success in trade, you shall hear. The root of the tree of civilization, of commerce and of science is watered in this great country, by the toiling hands of Southern labor. Despise and trample upon it longer, and the tree will be left to fall or wither. Let but the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" neglect or be driven away from their part in this vast whole, and you will see a blaze upon the lociest mounts of your attainments you have no power to extinguish. This is the terrible danger of the crisis. No language can overestimate it. And I, not to agitate-to prevent agitation—tell you, every one, you must act now, and decisively, or every branch of your resources will for a time be most se-riously affected. I could draw the picture of my country in the wild revelry of the pas-sional war that threatens, but I shrink even from its outline. Business men, much de-

And let no one suppose, from the course I have urged, that I do not love the Union. Not the name, gentlemen, but the reality I worship. We have a Union to make-not one is left to us to keep. Talk of Union with States nullifying its laws, or a whole section in every alienation, social, political or religious, that passion can feed or presumption support. Why I stood but yesterday at the mouth of our beautiful Ohio, alone, with not an eye of frien i r acquaintance to scan me, and contemplated the vast hordes-I speak clear as day, to submit to any part or any o'er the insincerity of our cause when thus with no disrespect—which I met there and in the great city where the President elect was of justice, honor, and a redress of common nominated, and asked myself, my own heart, grievances, seek merely a government of its of the condition of our Union. I had passed own because we are their protection from in-over the blooming prairies as with the speed of the wind. I had been carried by mighty I present this division of sentiment that it | steamers over inland seas and down majestic rivers. I had stood beneath the majestic shadow of the mountains, and near the culti-vated fields of the smiling valleys. The vast born of plenty was pouring its swelling tides everywhere, and for every one of a mighty people The farm smiled in beauty and the marts of commerce were strewn with alpine pyramids of productive, peaceful industry. The voice of genius was heard in majestic utterance in the Halls of the people; the hum of the spindle and the sweet notes of innocence in safety in the cottages of a land blessed of the Infinite. My country! said I. From ocean to ocean I see her boundaries; from river to mountain I beheld her resources. The home of the outcast and the centre of an unfolding Freedom. One language, as our mightiest river receives and distributes all A word to Conservative men. Yeu know as God, of falsity and dishonor. I care not ber opening thought and ascending wisdom; all that I have said to be true, and you may what may have been the profession of griev-one inheritance to be held for the good of all; one ever blending hope for each; our very blood mingles and our bands of Nature become one! To sever the National compact that has consolidated our greatness and given us the lead among the nations of the earth! Who can, unmoved, receive the thought? But my countrymen, although my tears fell freely, I could but feel that the day must come, when, whatever propitiates a calamity so fearful, will receive a rational and complete understanding in the minds of a people born to be one. That day if it ever come is now at hand. A united South may inaugurate it. A free people understanding their rights and living in good faith to the Gov-ernment and in full view of the responsibilities of their generation, can save this country, as a Republic? But they can only do it by a united effort in their assertion and de-

fence of what justice requires and honor de-Over this fair, grand, beautiful scene who can cast his eyes, unaffected, amid the perils which have called forth an expression tonight? Perils that already darken the glory of the Nation; that divide its strength, destroy its peace and threaten to dethrone its liberty and give over these fair plains to civil strife and the desolation of the spoiler? Behold, as I speak, train after train of car and boat, laden with corn and wheat for a land suffering from dearth, and see the golden return sent back in free and hearty reciprocation. Behold in a common domain, the latitudes and variety of climate, in Nature so adjusted as to forever prevent famine, or even poverty to a united and free people. That unity and that freedom are ever based upon virtue. Have we that virtue left amid the folly and porruption surrounding? Do we re-tain that pure wisdom which all true hearts feel and trace to its Divine source which alone can give existence, greatness and peace? If so, we cannot fall, for such a peoole can only fall by an act of self-slaughter! Such a country, with the ever-shining and all-directing Heaven above us, to be divided in iniquitous partition by greed and self-seek-ing, and that by sons of sires who seemed inspired in counsel, and were invincible in arms; men preserved upon the seas and spread beyond the mountains as by an Al-mighty hand, is indeed to ruin, for it is worse than a sale of our birthright. Can it be that the brightest and bravest of human experi-

ments can fail? Never, if we be true! The address upon each occasion of delivery was received with every demonstration of applause, and Mr. FERGUSON has the hearty congratulations of the entire commu-

Mew Advertisements.

NASHVILLE THEATRE MUELLER & EVERETT......MANAGERS Engagement of Mr. and Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 10, 1860. Will be presented the popular comedy of

BORN TO GOOD LUCK. To be followed by the Great Protoan Farce of MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE To conclude with the laughable Farce of

BRYAN O'LYNN.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the growth and power of a purely sec W HERRAS, the growth and power of a purely sec-tional party, made manifest by the result of the recent Presidential election—a party whose only tie is hostility to the rights and institutions of the fifteen Southern States—have brought upon the country a cri-sis, unparalelled in the history of the Government, which in my opinion demands the gravest considera-tion of the Legislative Department and people of Ten-nessee—

Therefore, I, Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby require the Senators and Representatives of the two houses of the General Assambly of said State, to convene at the Capitol in Nashville, on Menday, the 7th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. to legislate upon such subjects as may then be submitted to them.

In tesmony whereof, I have hereunto set by hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department at Nashville, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1860.

By the Governor:

D. 1860. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

J. E. R. Ray, Secretary of State. The Avalanche and Appeal, Memphis; Advertiser, Chattanooga; Reflector, Knoxville; and West Tennes pean, Jackson, will copy. dec10-dtriwawlt

NOTICE. THE Members of the Council of Ten are requested to meet at their Hall on Tuesday evening, at 6% o'clock. By order of the Grand Archon. dec10-2t R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Chancery Court at Nashville. E. A. Raworth vs. Adolph Heiman, et. al. T the office of the Clerk and Master of the Char

A T the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Nashville, on the 8th day of Dec. 1860, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the above cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, that the said defendant, Samuel Prichard, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and therefore the ordinary process of this court cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the Nashville Patriot, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be holden for the county of Davidson, at the court house thereof, in the city of Nashville, on the first Monday in May next, and answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set down for hearing at parje. J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. declo-wit pr's fee \$2

Administrator's Notice. HE undersigned having suggested to the Cierk of the County Court of Davidson county, the insol vency of the estate of Thomas D. Stogner, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are notified to file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the first day of June, 1861, with the said Clerk, or they will be forever barred both in law and equity.

KINDRED RAY, Adm'r. law and equity. dec10-tf

For Rent for 1861. THAT large and commodious Dwelling House situa-ted on the corner of Spring and Spruce streets, mitable for a boarding house. L.C. NiCHOLSON. dec10-tf

Philadelphia Ready-Made Clo-

thing. UST received an invoice of Coats, Pants and Vests which will be sold at private sale, much under the arket, to close, by

B. F. SHIELDS & CO.,
Central Auction Rooms. Auction sale of Jewelry to-night, by B. F. SHIELES & CO.

Auction Sale. O'N Wednesday, December 12th, 1860 at 10 o'clock Benj. F. Shields & Co., will sell on account o those concerned, a large and miscellaneous stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, Trimmings and Varieties, with an invoice of Shoe Stock, just received from the man-

an invoice of Side Stock, just received from the ma ufacturers, which will be sold to pay acceptances. BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO. P. S.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Mercha Taylors' Goods, Tuesday evening at early gas light. Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson

expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House Yard, in the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1861, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which A. V. S. Lindsley then had, or may have since acquired in and to the then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described property, lying in Davidson county, Tennessee, in the city of Nashville, being bounded and described as follows: One piece or parcel of land lying on College street, beginning at Jesse Collins' corner on said College street, running thence along lying on College street, beginning at Jesse Collins' corner on said College street, running thence along said street northwardly sixty-six and one-half (66%) feet to Mr. Callender's corner, thence at right angies to said street through to Market street, thence with Market street southwardly to Henry Cohen's corner sixty-six and one-half (66%) feet, thence at right angles to said Market street to the beginning on College street, being part of lot No. 28 in the original plan of lots in Nashville, and on which is situated a large Warehouse, now occupied by Andrew Hamilton. Also the undivided one-half interest which said Lindsley has in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, lying in the city of Nashville, Ten nessee, and bounded as follows: Being part of lot No 40 in the original plan of lots of the city, beginning a Dr. McNeil's corner of College street running thene southwardly along the margin of said street eightee and one half (18%) feet to Robert Currey's line thence at right augies to said College street and wi sald Currey's line fifty-four (54) feet to said McNei corner, thence with his said line towards. Union sir 18½ feet, and thence at right angles to said last me tion line to the beginning on College street, being t same that was conveyed to defendant Lindsley at one Sam. Crocket by John W. Walker, by deed, dat the 24 day of May, 1853, and registered in the Register office of said councy, in Book No. 17, page 200, and which deed reference is here made: The first piece property above described was conveyed to the defen ant Linusley by deed of partition made by the hei of the late Phillip Lindsley, which agreement bear date the day of , 18 , and is registered in the Register's office in said county, in Book No. 24 page 135. page 135. All of said property is levied on as the property of A. V. S. Lindsley, to satisfy a judgment in favor of the City Bank vs. M. W. Wetmore and A. V. S. J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff. dec8-tds

CONCERTS AND LECTURES DROF, ERNI, of Shelby Medical College, Professer Henry Weber and Becker, and a number of Am teur Singers, will give four Concerts, with Lectures on Chemistry, the latter by Prof. Erni. the first Concert to take place at the O.Id-Fellows Hall on Fri day next, December 7th, 1860, at 755 o'clock, P. M.
These toncerts are for the benefit of the Germa Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of this city. Price of a ticket for four Concerts \$1 50. For one Concert only 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the Music and Book POSTPONEMENT The above Concert and Lecture have been postponed

il Monday evening, the 1 th. Trustees Sale of a Horse and Carryall.

BY virtue of a Dee ! of Trust, executed to me on the 25th day of October, 1860, by Stanford H. Wag goner, and duly registered in Book No. 31, and page 291, in the Register's office for Davidson county, I will an SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, be-tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M., on the Public Square, expose for sale, to the highest bid der for cash, one sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high place one Carryall or Express Waggon. nov29-dtds JOHN T. HIIJ., Trustee

Chancery Sales. David M. Allen's House and Lot.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the case of R. W. Shaffer vs. David M. Allen and others, I will offer at public sale, at my office, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 15th da of December, 1860, the House and Lot of David M Allen, on the western side of Vine street, Fouth o Broad street. Lot 45 feet by 165, and being the same bought of Henry Blood.

TERMS.—1, 2 and 3 years' credit from day of sale with interest, and sale without redemption. Securequired and lien retained. J. E. GLEAVES, G. & M.

Five Slaves at Chancery Sale. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court a Nashville, in the case of *elix G McKay vs. Lewis Y. Craig and others, I will sell to the highest bidder a the Court House, in Nashville on Monday, 10th December, 1860, Five Slaves, Eliza, Alice, Martin, Betty Ann and infant could of Eliza, its name not known.

TERMS.—Six months credit, purchasers to give notes with two approved securities. Such of the childres are under ten years of age will be sold with the mother, the woman First J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. nov20-td.

Clerk and Master's Sale. Wm. A. Campbell, Adm'r. vs John P. Wiles & others DY virtue of a decree of Hon. Circuit Court at Nash-D ville, Tenn., pronounced in the above cause at its May term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Nashville, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1860, a Negro Woman, named Jane. Said negro is sold for divi-among the heirs of William Campbell, deceased.

TERMS.—Said negro woman will be sold upon a credit of 12 months. Note with approped security will be required. DAVID C. LOVE, C. & M. Chancery Sale.

P. Grinstead, Adm'r. &c. vs. Nancy Chadwell, and

GEORGE CHADWELL LAND AND SLAVES. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, at November Term, 1860, in the above named cause, I will sell to the highest bidders on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th December, 1860, The Lands of which the late George Chadwell died seized and possessed-the same lying on Mill Creek, in Davidson county—and the following slaves, to wit: Hubbard aged 65 years; Clarissa (50), Allen (50), Henry (30) Emanuel (27), Mary (25), Topp (23), Andy (18), Jane (16), Maude (12), Harriet (11), Joshua (6), Tida (4).

TERMS.—The Land will be sold on 1 and 2 years credit, without interest, good personal security required and lien to be retained. The Slaves on 12 months credit, without interest, and for these, notes of purchasers, with two good securities, will be required at close of sale. J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Iron Property.

In pursuance of a decree of the Chan-cery Court at Charlotte, rendered at the September Term 1860, I will on Monday the 10th day of December next, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises a valuable Steam Forge, together with all the fixtures thereto belonging, situated in Dickson county, Tenn., and known as the HENRY CLAY FORGE. At the same time I will sell about 2500 acres of Land attached to the Forge, a portion of which lies on Cumberland River. Said Lands will be divided and sold in tracts of convenient size. sold in tracts of convenient size. TREMS.—The above described property will be sold without the right of redemption: on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months with interest from date. Bond and good security will be required and a lien retained on the land until the purchase money is paid.

A Plat of the above described Lands will be shown on the day of sale.

H C COLLIER, C & M.

Chancery Sale Of Valuable Farming Lands IN pursurance of a decree of the Chancery Court at Charlotte, rendered at the September Term, 1860, in the case of John R. Anderson, for use of Irby Morgan & Co., against J. W. and M. F. Sheiton, I will on Saturday, the 22d of December next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, a valuable Farm lying on Yellow Creek in Dickson county, containing about 400 acres, about 100 acres of which is cleared, and under a good state of cultivation. The above described tract of Land has cultivation. The above described tract of Land has upon it a comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses. A plat of the above described Lands will be shown on the day of sale. Terms cash. nov10-1m H. C. COLLIER, C. & M

Constable's Sale. BY virtue of nine judgments to me directed and de-livered from the Hon Thos. B. Page, a Justice of t e Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 30th

A Ta meeting of the Board of Directors, held this

Resolved, That taking into consideration the threat t e Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 30th of Nov. 1866, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidded, for cash, at the court house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Thos Y. Northern then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described Negroes, to wit: Spencer and Wilson, being levied on as the property of Thos. Y. Northern to satisfy two judgments rendered in favor of Lewis Wright, one in layor of Ira Gibson, one in favor of H. A. Beard, two in favor of A. G. Rodgers, one in favor of W. W. Seay, and one in favor of Levi Holloway, against Thos. Y. Northern.

WILLIAM CREEL, C. D. C. dec5-tds

Constable's Sale. BY virtue of two executions to me directed and de livered from the Hon. Thos. B. Page, a Justice of b livered from the Hon. Thos. B. Page, a Justice of the Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 7th of Nov. 1860, I will expose to public sale to the h gaest bidder, for cash, at the court house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, the 27 h day of December, 1800, all the right, at e, claim, interest and estate which Thos. C. Martin then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described Negro Boy, named Miles, being levied on as the property of Thos. C. Martin, to satisfy two judgments rendered in favor of James W. Wright, and one in favor of Sam. S. Wright against Thos. C. Martin.

dec5-tds

WILLIAM CREEL, C. D. C.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of Vend. Ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Chancery Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its November Term, 1860, I
will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for
cash, at the court house yard, in the city of Nashville,
on Thursday, the 2Tth day of December, 1860, all the
right, title, claim, interest and estate which James H.
Charlton then had, or may have since acquired in and
to the following descried Negroes, viz Aaron, Charley,
Aggie and Sallie, also four work Mules, being levied on
as the property of James H. Charlton, to satisfy a
judgment rendered in favor of Jao E. Gleaves, C. &
M., against James H. Charlton.

J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff.

dec5-tds

By A. Crem, Deputy Sheriff.

Manhattan Fire Arms M NEW YOR.

Weighs 10 ounces; leaded in shoots with double the force of charges may remain in the P out injury or be withdraw The workmanship is supermoderate. For Sale by V 50 SHOT

SAM. VANLEER & CO. dec5-till jan1

Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama Money, also, CITY BANK OF TENNESSEE

Taken at par in payment of debts due us, or for Hard ware. SAM. VANL+ER & CO. Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries BY

TERRASS BROTHERS. O N Thursday morning next, 13th inst., we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles: Robertson Co. do 100 bags Coffee, 25 bbis Mackerel, 25 "White Fish, 25 " Old Reserve do 50 " A.M. Brandy & Gin, 10 " S. M. Wine, 100 Kit Mackerel, 100 boxes Star Candles, 10 " Ginger Brandy, 100 doz B. ooms, Tallow do 100,000 Segars, Virginia Tobacco, 20 cases Sardines Candy, assorted, 10 bbis assorted Nuts Oysters, 100 boxes Glassware, Fire Crakers, 50 " Soap, Schnapps, 25 " Pickles, 100 "Schnapps, 25 "Pickles,
Together with many other articles.
We will take Georgia, South Carolina and Ococe funds

for goods bought at our sale dec7-td At BENTLEY'S, Fine Scotch At BENTLEY'S, Fine Silk Vel-

vet Caps. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Dress Cashmere Hats. At BENTLEY'S late style Silk

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Opera Hats. At BENTLEY'S, Boys Wool and

Soft Hats. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Fur Gloves. At BENTLEY'S, Corner Cedar and Cherry Street, City Bank, Georgia and South

Carolina money taken at par for Goods. dec5-tf Land for Negroes. ONE Lot of 100 feet on Broad Street and several small tracts of Land near the city, well s toated,

will be exchanged for Negroes, at fair prices Address Letter Box 488, Nashville. dec5-d4t OVER COATS.

PHILADELPHIA Made OVER COATS, and RICH SILK VELVET VESTS at private sale. An invoice received per Railroad, which will be offered for juw days unusu lly cheap for such goods, by nov20-tf BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO. TOYS & FIREWORKS

Wholesale and Retail. COUNTRY MERCHANTS and all others desiring anything in the above line, will find the best assort-

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. To Merchants and Others. THE undersigned would beg leave to respectfully in-form the citizens of Nashville that they have on hand a few Fire-Proof Safes, from their Manufactory in Louisville, which they offer to those wanting, on the most reasonable terms. HARRIG & HUDSON, nov29-4f

SECESSION NOT NECESSARY THE best way to bring Northern Fanatics to their Encourage Home Enterprise.

I have in store a very large and excellent stock of CIGARS. nade here in my own Factory, and consequently kno them to be made of the

BEST MATERIAL. And not only guarantee the quality, but will sell ther on as good terms as they can be bought in the East Try me. J. W. LANGLEY, nov14-tf

CITY BANK MONEY WANTED W E will take notes on the CITY BANK OF NA-H-VILLE, and on all solvent Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama Banks at par in payment of accounts and for Books and Stationery. F. HAGAN & CO.,

BILLS on the Banks of Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama will be taken by us as usual. TRABUE & LUCAS.

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD.

Fall and Winter Schedules, 1861 Commencing SUNDAY, NOV. 25TH, 1860, Trains will

Arrive at Gallatin at Gallatin, 3-35 " 3-36" 4-37" Franklin, 4-50 " 4-47" Bowling Green, 5-50, " 5-45 " Cave City, 7-15 Breakfast, 7-10 " Louisville, 11-45 A. M. 11-45 " Cave City,
" Louisville, RETURNING.

7:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M., GALLATIN ACCOMMODATION Leave Nashville at 3:00 P. M., Arrive at Gallatin a 5:05 P. M. Returning, leave Gallatin at 8:00 A M., and arrive at Nashville at 9:30 A. M. TRAIN NO. 1 runs daily—all other trains daily, San-

TRAIN NO. I makes direct connection at Louisville Frains make direct connection at Journal Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Boston Both Trains make direct connection for Cincinnati Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points Northwest Through Tickets for sale at the Depot for all princi pal points East, North and West. nov29-dtf J. B. ANDERS J. B. ANDERSON, Superintendent

Nashville & Decatur Railroad Complete from Nashville to Decatur.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS WILL COMMENCE RUNning from Nashville to Decatur, Grand Junction, mphis, Jackson, Tenn., Canton, Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1860 making close connections North and South.

The shortest and most reliable route, passing through the finest portions of Tennessee and Alabama, having gentiemanly conductors, and making quick time. No Line can offer greater inducements to travelers than

this route.

The Passenger Trains over this Road will leave Nashville at 7 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Nashville at 1:20 A. M., and 1:20 P. M. Freight Trains leave Nashville at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Nashville at 5:30 P. M. W. O'N. PERKINS, nov17-if General Superintendent. Georgia Western Railroad.

OFFICE GEORGIA WESTERN RAILROAD Co., Atlanta, Nov. 17th, 1860.

ening aspec' of political affairs, and the consequent stringency in the money market the Board of Direc-tors deem it prudent to postpone the proposed letting of contracts on the Georgia Western Railroad until given.

Resolved, That an instalment of one dollar per s' are be called in, payable on the first day of December next, at the office of the Company in Atlanta, in lieu of the ten per cent. called in, payable at the aforesaid time and place.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be justicuted to continue in service the corps of Assistant Engineers, in order to prepare the whole work for letting between Atlanta and the Western terminus. W. P. ORME, nov24-if Secretary.

De Forest, Armstrong & Co., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane St. N. Y. Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns,

The Wamsutta Prints, ALSO The Amoskeag, A New Print, which excels every Print in the Cour for perfection of execution and design in full Mad Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in the man and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

nov24 deowly

CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO., Produce and Commission MERCHANTS. 49 COLLEGE'ST., HNEAR BROAD, Nashville, Tennessee.

IR. C. M'NAIRY & CO.

Selling at Cost

FOR CASH. ALL GOODS, Carpets Included,

STAPLE GOODS,

Cost Prices Named in all Cases. Prices.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisianna and Kentocky money received at customary R. C. M'NAIRY & CO.

WM. S. EAKIN & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, VARIETIES, &C. No. 1 North-west Corner Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

W E invite the special attention of the trade to our Large and well assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Which we will sell Low for cash or to prompt Merchants. WM. S. EAKIN & CO. BROWN JEANS WANTED. nov12-tf

KEEP INSURED

NASH & MARR. INSURANCE AGENTS. 25 College Street, Nashville, Tennessee. ARE YOU INSURED?

For Rent. O'N the Ewing Avenue, a very convenient Brick Cottage, with seven rooms Rent \$250. Likewise a very desirable Frame Dwellidg house, with cistern, stable and carriage house, Rent \$300. Apply at

Hughes' Art Gallery, corner of Union and College streets. C. C. HUGHES. Wanted.

FROM the first of January next, a Sitting room and Bed room furnished, with permanent board for a Lady, Gentleman and Child. Address Board, stating erms, &c. Box 319 Post Office, Nashville. dec5-21 For Rent.

FOR the year 1861, a nice, comfortable two story Brick House, just completed and in good order, situated in Hynes' Addition, West Nashville. For terms, &c., apply to dec1-2w GLASCOCK & NEWSOM.

FOR RENT. HAVE four handsome Cottage Houses in Edgefield that I would like to rent to good tenants for the year, 1861. For information call at my residence in algefield, or on Wm. Moore, who is authorized to rent

For Rent or Lease. I HAVE a good Brick Dwelling, with four rooms and twenty acres of excellent land and plen ty of good water. I will rent or lease it from one to five years. Situated on the Nolensville Turn pike adjoining the corporation line. GIBSON MERRITT

FOR RENT FOR 1861. THE Store Room on College Street, occupied by Messrs. Gould & Freeman as a Ferniture Establishment.

Possession given 1st January, 1861. Apply MICHAEL VAUGHN [nov2-tf]

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